

# The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE,

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year, . . . . \$3.00  
Sunday, one year, . . . . \$2.50

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

## Daily Calendar of American History.

August 30.

- 1773—Americans evacuated Long Island.  
1781—Count de Grasse, with French fleet, arrived in Chesapeake Bay.  
1813—Massacre at Fort Mimms, Ala., by Creek Indians.  
1856—Army appropriation bill, without provision that army be not used to help pro-slavery legislation in Kansas, passed by Congress. Second session Thirty-fourth Congress adjourned.  
1862—Battle of Manassas. Second battle of Bull Run. Kirby Smith, with Bragg's right, advanced on Richmond, Ky., and defeated Union forces.  
1877—Monument to John Brown dedicated at Assawatomie, Kan.  
1879—Confederate Gen. John B. Hood, born 1831, died at New Orleans.  
1880—Act passed providing for inspection of exported and imported meats and empowering the President to retaliate upon those foreign nations discriminating against the United States.

## Lord Curzon.

### The Remarkable Achievements of a Remarkable Man.

In another part of today's issue of The Times we print an exceedingly interesting account of the work done in India by Lord Curzon. Our readers will recall that, early this month, Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, announced in the House of Commons that Lord Curzon's term of office as governor general of India had been extended to May of next year, and that, should Lord Curzon be able to continue his duties in India beyond that date, the government would extend his period of office for another term, not exceeding two years.

This unusual action on the part of the home government—for a second term as governor general of India, is of less frequent occurrence than is the re-election of a President here—must have had some substantial basis to rest on. It must have had something to justify it other than a mere desire to retain in office a useful member of the party in power, or keep a troublesome rival—a formidable candidate for the reversion of the Tory premiership, perhaps—at a convenient and safe distance from home.

The average reader of the daily newspapers, if he read nothing besides, derives his notions of contemporaneous history, as a rule, from the scraps which his favorite paper provides in the way of more or less intelligent dispatches. At best these dispatches are mere glimpses at the theater of action. They rarely, if ever, present a complete picture. The record of today seems to bear no relation whatever to that of the day before. The continuity of a movement, its origin and development, are lost sight of in a series of meaningless paragraphs, which, stretched over a period of weeks, months or years, reveal little or nothing of the true nature of the movement, and which frequently, though correct as far as they go, become positively misleading by reason of the conditions under which the best, the most resourceful, the most conscientious of newspapermen must be published today, and must probably continue to be published for a long time to come.

It is no wonder, then, that in the fragmentary dispatches from India which have been permitted to find their way into American newspapers within the last four years no adequate idea could be gained of the magnitude of the work undertaken by Lord Curzon when he set out to rule Great Britain's Indian empire, nor that a correct notion could be derived of the solid and substantial achievements of his administration from a perusal of columns of rubbish and fol-de-rol commemorating the splendors of an imperial Durbar. The article which we print today supplies in succinct manner this information. It does not furnish all, but more than enough to show that the action of the British government in reappointing Lord Curzon for another term of two years after May next was justified, not justified merely, but rendered absolutely necessary by the logic of

events; except, indeed, the British government were prepared in an access of blindness to ignore and trample under foot its own interests.

Not the least interesting part of the article referred to is the picture it presents of Lord Curzon, the man. Entering parliament amid the jeers and flouts of his political antagonists, the object frequently of the patronizing smile of men in his own party, he has won his way, without the help of a powerful patron, by sheer force of will, by untiring industry and perseverance, and by a rigid adherence to the highest ideals and standards. Far from being a dreamer or a visionary, he is intensely practical in everything he does—whether it be a question of raising the dignity of his office in the eyes of the natives by a display of pomp and ceremonial, or whether it be a question of relieving the famine-stricken districts of the empire. An uncompromising foe of sham and pretense, of corruption and misrule, he has, in his own person, set an example to native rulers which is already bearing fruit in the higher conception of their duties which many of these princes are beginning to display.

No wonder, we say again, the British government desired him to remain at his present post beyond the usual time assigned to the governor general of India.

## Racing Yachts.

### The Least Useful and Most Expensive of All Sports.

There is something ludicrous in a yacht race being called off because of "too much wind." Yet, that is precisely what occurred yesterday. The absurdity of building these racers was thus illustrated in a peculiarly striking manner. Reliance and Shamrock III were shown, for practical purposes, to be about as useful as, let us say, a "flying machine" which must wait weeks for a favoring breeze to lift it into the air.

A more senseless development, indeed, of what originally was the most legitimate and useful of sports, than that which these cup races have shown of late years cannot well be imagined. Horse racing produces better horses; athletics improve the breed of men; automobilizing advances the solution of rapid transit problems; even fishing is conducive to some good end; but racing in soup plates, steadied by enormous weights under water so as to permit the carrying of a few acres, more or less, of canvas above, is productive of nothing in particular, except it be contributions to the junk heap. As such our cup racing is pretty expensive sport and doesn't advance man's mastery over wind and water by so much as a belying pin's length. But it will go on, we suppose, nevertheless.

What is needed is a boat which can, under any and all conditions, live and maintain a certain speed. America crossed the Atlantic to secure the cup. Reliance and Shamrock III couldn't weather a moderate gale on Lake Erie. For all practical purposes, we repeat, they are worse than useless. They do not even indicate what the lines of a good all-round boat should be. They contribute absolutely nothing to the art of ship construction. They are toys, pure and simple. Even their handling calls for no skill which the skipper of any fishing smack could not acquire after a few days' practice.

We are informed that the attempt to lift the cup will cost Sir Thomas \$700,000 this year. We have no means of knowing whether this is so or not. It must be taken for granted, however, that he knows what he is about. Off-hand, we should say that it was a pretty expensive cup of tea. And yet, it may prove a paying investment. Quien sabe?

## A Question of History.

### Madame Humbert's Assumption That Bazaine Was Bought.

When Madame Humbert promised that her trial should end with a sensation, she showed that she knew her Paris. One thing and another had happened to divert public attention from the celebrated case, and only a dramatic conclusion would revive its spectacular interest. But her loudly heralded disclosures about the personality of the mysterious multi-millionaire, the American Crawford, was destined to fall flat. After all, Regnier, the alleged agent of Bismarck, who was supposed to have bribed Marshal Bazaine to surrender Metz, was no less of a myth than the fictitious Crawford.

As a matter of fact, it has never been clearly established that Bazaine was guilty of treason. Months after the war with Prussia was ended he was court-martialed and condemned to death. This sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment, and he was confined in a fort on the island of St. Marguerite. From there

he made his escape, with the assistance of his wife, and took refuge in Spain, where after long exile he perished miserably.

But looked at dispassionately, there is nothing in his conduct of the defense of the fortress of Metz to justify the decision that he betrayed his country. Before he was finally shut up in Metz by the Prussians, in his efforts to rejoin MacMahon's army at Chalons, he engaged the invading forces in several of the most fiercely fought battles of the war. At Vionville and Gravelotte, under his leadership, the French did their best fighting of the entire campaign.

When Bazaine retired behind the walls of Metz, the city was provisioned for a garrison of only twenty or thirty thousand. His army numbered nearly 200,000. He made several attempts to break through the Prussian lines, but on hearing of the catastrophe of Sedan and the fall of the Empire, his only hope was to hold out until the conclusion of peace. But the Republican leaders were determined to carry on the war to the bitter end. After a siege of nearly eight weeks the last rations of bread were distributed to the troops in Metz. It was then that Bazaine opened negotiations with Prince Frederick Charles and accepted terms of surrender. The capture of his army fell opportunely for the Prussians, for it released another army for the advance on Paris and left its rear unthreatened.

It would be impossible to plead Bazaine's innocence in France, just as it was later to defend Dreyfus' cause. But, except on the theory that he was bought with Prussian gold, there could be no such character as Regnier to serve Madame Humbert's purposes. Without taking her too seriously, it looks as though she had attempted to trade on the old-time prejudices of the French people in order to give effect to her promised sensation.

## In a Lighter Vein.

### Perhaps Large Families.

The summer days are passing by, and maidens, anxiously, who're fishing been (for husbands) sing, in tones that have "engagement ring," "What will the harvest be?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Not Lucky for Henry.

Maud—You can't make me believe an opal is an unlucky stone. I was wearing one when I first met Henry.  
Irene—It certainly brought good luck to you. What was Henry wearing?—Chicago Tribune.

### A Bull.

Patsy—Mom, won't you gimme me candy now?  
Mrs. Casey—Didn't I tell ye I wouldn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't kape still?  
Patsy—Yes, but—  
Mrs. Casey—Well, the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it.—Philadelphia Press.

### Root and Branch.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:  
When the graft takes root that must be the sign that it is a good grafter. But when the root leaves the grafters, what is that the sign of?  
INQUIRER.  
Washington, Aug. 22.

### Generous.

Servant—I dreamed last night, sir, that you gave me a 10-franc piece.  
That's all right. You may keep it.—Pileggiere Blatter.

### A Suggestion.

Instead of costly cannon  
Let's have a little sense  
And buy a few uncharged rocks  
To use for coast defense.  
—Chicago News.

### Just the Sort.

"What kind of lead pencil is best for writing a love letter?" asked the blushing maiden.  
"Soft," replied the practical man, with a laugh.—Chicago Evening News.

### Information Wanted.

Bollic—O, granny, do the heathen savages wear trousers?  
Granny—No, dear. Why?  
Bollic—Well, then, why did pa put a trousers button in the collection bag at church today?—Pick-Me-Up.

### The Difference.

Last year I sought fair Phillis by the sea,  
I wooed her at the links and on the beach;  
A pretty dance the artful witch led me,  
Luring me near—but always out of reach.  
This year fair Phillis writes to me in town,  
Her "letters cheer the hours of toil and trade,  
No longer do I dread her frowning frown,  
For now she is my treasure—union made.  
—New York Times.

### Never Satisfied.

She—Do you love me as much when you are away from me?  
He (fervently)—I love you more, darling.  
She (sighing)—I wish I could be with you then, Life.

### Osteology Simplified.

Some years ago two little fellows of seven and eight years heard older people speaking of skeletons. The seven-year-old boy listened intently to the conversation, when the elder boy, with an air of superior knowledge, said abruptly:  
"You don't know what a skeleton is, and I do."  
"So do I!" replied the younger. "I do know. I know for certain, I do!"  
"Well, now, what is it?"  
"It's bones with the people off!"—Lippin.

### Don't You Know?

A woman loves a man,  
Don't you know?  
For him she'll scheme and plan,  
Don't you know?  
And she'll never count the cost  
Till the game is won or lost,  
And her life one bitter frost,  
Don't you know?  
But the story is so old,  
Don't you know?  
So often it has been told,  
Don't you know?  
Who heeds the pleading prayer,  
Wrong from woman's mad despair?  
Not the man—he doesn't care—  
Don't you know?  
—Life.

## Questions and Answers.

### Pigeon English.

What is meant by the expression "pigeon English?"  
Pigeon English is a form of language used in the Chinese ports and other parts of the Orient among the Chinese and English. It is a patois of English, Chinese, and Portuguese used almost solely for business purposes. The name of this language came from the word "pidgin," the Chinaman's broken utterance for the English word "business."

### Pension Statistics.

What is the amount paid by the United States Government in pensions? Is the amount greater now than formerly?  
A. T.  
The amount paid annually is about \$135,500,000. Pension payments reached high water mark in 1898, when the total cost was \$145,748,865. The Government has paid to pensioners of the war of 1861 upward of \$3,800,000,000. Ohio has the greatest number of pensioners, 104,000, and Alaska the smallest, 87.

### Phi Beta Kappa Society.

What is the Phi Beta Kappa Society?  
D.  
It is a Greek letter college fraternity composed of graduates who in their colleges attained some special standing in scholarship. The organization has a chapter in each of about fifty colleges. Each chapter holds at least one meeting a year, usually in commencement week, for purposes of reunion, society business, and social enjoyment. It is distinctively a society of scholars.

### Extraordinary Longevity.

Who was the oldest person of whom we have record in modern times?  
S. R.  
Louisa Truxo, who died in 1780, at the age of 175. The next oldest was Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, said to be 169, and William Edwards was the third in the list, reported to be 168.

### Best Ocean Record.

What is the best record of the steamship passage across the Atlantic Ocean?  
S. T. D.  
The Lucania, of the Cunard Line, holds the record from Queenstown to New York, of 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes. The voyage was made October 21-26, 1894. The next best record was by the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, from Plymouth to New York, in 5 days 7 hours and 38 minutes, on September 5-10, 1900.

### Powerhouse Fire.

Will The Times kindly inform one of its readers when the powerhouse on Pennsylvania Avenue was burned?  
B.

On the night of September 29, 1897, the fire was discovered by G. B. Pomeroy, an actor, who turned in the alarm from a box in front of the Willard Hotel. The fire was soon beyond control, and continued to burn all night.

## Admiral Porter's Father.

### Gave Up United States Commission to Take Mexican One—Minister to Turkey.

A half dozen of the older officers of the navy were sitting in the smoking-room of one of the clubs when one told of Commodore David Porter, father of Admiral David D. Porter, who adopted David Glasco Farragut, afterward Admiral, in 1850.

Commodore Porter's naval career closed with an interesting incident. A gang of pirates had preyed upon and robbed the American ships on the island of St. Thomas and carried off his body to Porto Rico to dispose of. Lieut. Charles T. Platt, who commanded one of the small vessels of Porter's fleet, heard the complaints of the Americans and started in chase of the pirates. He followed them to the port where they had taken refuge and at once made a demand upon the alcaide and other authorities for the return of the stolen goods, but he was treated with indignity by the officials and put under arrest by them. Subsequently he was released, and as he was leaving the harbor he met the flagship (the John Adams) of Commodore Porter, reported to him the treatment he had been subjected to, and this resulted in the commodore demanding an apology and reparation from the alcaide.

Commodore Porter had with him three or four other vessels of his fleet, and he threatened that if his demands were not complied with in an hour he would take possession of the place. No attention being paid to his demands, Porter began to land a force of about a hundred armed men, and then the authorities, seeing that he was not playing with them, agreed to all that was asked. But his own Government disapproved of Porter's act of vindication, and the commodore was recalled, was put under charges, and tried by court-martial, and was sentenced to suspension from rank, duty, and pay for six months.

Commodore Porter demurred to this punishment, but the department insisted upon the order being carried out, when Porter resigned his commission and entered the service of the Mexican navy. Subsequently, President Jackson offered to restore Porter his commission, but he declined to accept it unless the court-martial record of censure was expunged, which the Government refused to do.

Now, did not that Porter, with the dignity that he demanded; in fact, the government was unfaithful to him, and this decided him to resign his commission. A short time after his return to the United States he was appointed to the diplomatic service, and a little time later he was commissioned United States minister to Turkey, where he remained till his death, in March, 1853.

### Wisdom's Whispers.

A man rarely feels that he has been given all to which he is entitled.

Women are inclined to share good fortune with a man more cheerfully than with a woman.

Men usually reach out for more than they can easily manage.

Some women show off best when engaged in a banter with men.

The man of the times is not always the most worthy the title.

Catch a woman in a queer transaction and she will proceed to justify her course with a bluish.

It is hard to tell how honest a man may be from his conversation.

A woman can fish for a compliment with a daintiness that brings satisfactory results.

Take a man by surprise and he instantly develops unsuspected resources for escape from censure.

Women are caught by the chaff which men give out after careful preparation.  
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Courts and Capitals of the Old World.

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

### A Baronet's Association.

As there are some British people settled in America, and likewise some United States citizens, who have inherited the title of baronet, it may be well to draw their attention to the fact that there has lately been formed in London a species of baronet's protection association under the name of the "Standing Council of the Baronetage," its purposes being described in the wording of a circular just issued by the founders. The latter, whose signatures are appended to the letter in question, are eighteen of the best-known baronets in the United Kingdom, among them being Sir Hickman Beacon, the premier baronet of England; Sir James De Hoghton, whose baronetcy is second in point of precedence; Sir John Heron-Maxwell, Sir William Vincent, and others.

The circular states that it is "indispensable to the honor and wellbeing of this hereditary dignity that it should possess a permanent central organization to deal with all matters affecting its interests," and it seems from the circular that owing to the absence of any such organization the order of baronets narrowly escaped being entirely ignored at King Edward's coronation, although the order of nobility of Malta was duly recognized and officially represented, thanks to its organization.

### To Prevent Usurpation.

One of the objects of the "Standing Council of the Baronetage" will be to prevent the usurpation of baronetcies by people who are not lawfully entitled thereto, Burke and other standard works concerning the British aristocracy asserting that there are at the present moment at least a hundred individuals styling themselves baronets in England who have not a vestige of warrant or authority for so doing.

Of the English-born baronets who make their home in the United States I may mention the names of Sir George Compton Read, who I believe lives at Dexter, Mich., which was his mother's home, while Sir Arthur Cowell Steptoe, who was formerly in the English diplomatic service, also has been settled for some years past in California.

There are, furthermore, quite a number of people of American birth whose ancestors have been Americans for generations, and who are entitled by right of inheritance to style themselves baronets, being indebted for this dignity to Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling. King Charles I, it may be remembered, conferred upon Sir William Alexander the authority to sell some two or three hundred baronetcies in connection with his scheme for the colonization of Nova Scotia, the arms of which latter the purchasers of the dignity were authorized to quarter with their own.

### Titles for Sale.

Patents signed by the sovereign, but leaving the name of the prospective purchaser in blank, were conferred to Sir William Alexander for sale at \$15,000 apiece, the half of which sum was to be turned over to the crown and the other to be retained by Sir William for use in the promotion of his colonial venture. The vicissitudes of the latter were such—Nova Scotia shortly afterward falling into the hands of the French—that no record was kept of the baronetcies thus disposed of, although it is known that the whole lot of them, numbering about three hundred, had been duly sold.

Only a very few of these Sir William Alexander baronetcies have since been established. The majority of the so-called baronetcies which figure under the head of "Nova Scotia" in Burke's were sold by King Charles I himself in England, to raise money for the purpose of carrying on the civil war in defense of his crown against Cromwell and parliament, and it is well known that several of the Sir William Alexander baronetcies are now in the possession of old American families, who, like the late Lord Fairfax, disdain as United States citizens to make any use of an Old World title.

### No Protective Law.

In England there are no legal means at present to prevent the unlawful assumption of baronetcies, and although in 1783 a royal warrant was issued ordering that the title of baronet "should not be inserted in any commission, warrant, or appointment, or any other legal instrument thereafter to be issued, to any person claiming or using the said title, until such person had proved his right thereto in his majesty's college of arms, and produced a certificate thereof from that institution," this warrant was for some reason or other modified a year later in such a manner as to merely apply to the baronetcies created subsequent to the date of its issue.

The consequence is that as matters stand now anyone who wishes to call himself a baronet may do so, providing he declares that his baronetcy was created prior to 1784. And as there is no penalty provided for those who, violating the terms of the royal warrant of that date, unlawfully usurp baronetcies of more modern creation, people guilty of this offense are subjected to no drawback, save that their dignity does not secure official recognition at court.

### Not Among Noble Class.

Baronets, contrary to the belief that prevails abroad, are not classed among the "nobility," although their dignity is hereditary. True, they may be regarded as belonging to the aristocracy. For in Great Britain, as on the Continent, a considerable portion thereof is untitled. But in the eyes of the English law baronets are merely commoners, who are entitled to write "Sir" before their Christian name and "Bart." after their surname, and to whom is assigned a particular place in the scale of precedence, just after younger sons of peers and above the knights of the various national orders.

The distinction carries with it no political prerogative or legal immunities,

and the privilege contained in the patents of all baronetcies created prior to the reign of Queen Victoria, providing that the eldest son of every baronet may claim from the sovereign the honor of knighthood on attaining his twenty-first year, has been eliminated from all baronetcies conferred since 1840. In the case of the older baronetcies the right still exists, though there is no instance of its having been claimed within the last half century.

It must be confessed that the origin of the order of baronetcies is somewhat ignominious. It was instituted in 1512 by King James I as an expedient for raising money, the dignity being sold to anybody who was willing to pay the price, \$5,000, exclusive of the fees, which amounted to half as much more. The money thus raised was professedly designed for the defense and maintenance of the Scotch settlement in Ireland, known as Ulster, and it is for this reason that the baronets of the United Kingdom are entitled to bear on their heraldic shield the arms of Ulster, a scarlet hand. But in reality the funds thus obtained passed into the private exchequer of King James.

### Held in Contempt.

The remembrance of this sordid origin of the baronetage has somehow or other always stuck to it, and in order to understand the estimation in which the order is held among the aristocracy, entitled and untitled, it is merely necessary to refer to the contemptuous and scornful remarks acent this particular dignity in the various novels of the late Lord Beaconsfield, the favorite prime minister of Queen Victoria.

The "Standing Council of the Baronetage" has already been incorporated, and all those are eligible for membership who are either bona fide baronets or who form part of families in which there is a baronetcy. Those in this country who desire any further information about this matter had better address themselves to Sir James De Hoghton, who seems to be the moving spirit of the new society, and whose address is Houghton Tower, Preston, England, his London club being Arthur's.

## Globe Sights.

Herd your troubles; don't let them run wild.

Don't wear a baseball suit unless you can play.

When you have fried chicken at your house, is there any left over?

The homelier a woman, the more liable she is to wear a fascinator.

"I am afraid of a banker," a man said today, "even when I do not want to borrow money."

When we have things our way, elderly men will become gray headed instead of bald headed.

A good deal of your time is taken up in listening to "pointers" given you by friends. Ever use one?

When a woman really loves her husband, the first evidence of it is a statement that he is overworked.

What a nerve a man must have who advertises a spiritualist seance and promises to bring back the dead!

A little Atchison bridegroom is calling for help. His wife, a big fat woman, has entertained eight of her out-of-town kin during the six weeks of their married life.

An Atchison man who has been married five years is boasting that he received a letter before noon today from his wife, who left at 7 o'clock this morning for a brief kin visit.

A "favor" is seldom worth what it costs. The man granting it usually says you are not as grateful as you should be, and that you "took it as a matter of course." Don't accept favors if you can avoid it.

—Atchison Globe.

## Disraeli and Salisbury

So long as Disraeli lived, Lord Salisbury lived in his shadow. No two men could have been more necessarily antipathetic than this parvenu and this patrician. The remark of the dull old duke of Devonshire's first appearance in the house of peers doubtless expressed the unspoken sentiment of Lord Salisbury: "What a droll blackguard it is!" And, indeed, his sentiment was not unspoken. He spoke it freely in that burst of indignation to which Disraeli so characteristically replied: "The noble marquess who wrote anonymous articles against me before I was his colleague, and after I was his colleague—I really do not know whether he wrote them, while I was his colleague." Whatever truth there may be in the story of a real reconciliation between these temperamental opposites, it was only after the departure of his chief that Lord Salisbury was able to assert himself. To him foreign politics was a means of conducting to the greatness of the British empire. To Disraeli they were simply pawns in his personal political game. And, while he retained his interest in public affairs, it must be owned that Lord Salisbury ordered the foreign affairs of the empire with shrewdness, prudence, and circumspection. Especially and literally with circumspection. He "looked round" on the affairs of the world from the point of view of an intelligent British patriot. And for many years there was nothing to compare, for intellectual interest, in the proceedings of the British parliament with such a survey of mankind as the prime minister, "with extensive view," from time to time gave the house of lords. He detected the "British interests" in what to his hearers and his readers before he began to explain it was a mere weltering imbrolio. Confusion became order in his path. And he did for all those years promote as well as perceive the true interests of his country.—New York Times.

### Sensational Exposure of Fraud.

A dog was playing a piano in a circus in Yorkshire the other day, when one of the audience called out "rats." The dog immediately vacated his seat and "went for" the rodents. But as the piano kept right on playing, there is some question as to the dog's musical ability.  
—Oli City Herald.

### Rain.

The wet earth-smell came to me where I stood, The breath of rain, pungent and keen as wine, Rich with the incense of the dark, drenched pine,  
Sweet with the sweetness of the wet peat wood, And something stirred and quickened in my blood,  
Methought great deeds might spring in sudden birth,  
Born of the rain, and the sweet breath of earth.  
Wine that Anacreon drank, and found most good, Primal wine that wakes in us quick fires,  
A vagrant yearning for the wonder life, Laughter and longing, and young wide desires  
For distance and great space and clash of strife, Who drinks the keen earth-wine, he needs must call  
Antaeus' mother, mother of us all.  
—E. R. MACAULAY.

## Political Gossip Here and There

### Honesty in Missouri.

The currency question, which it seems impossible for some of the Democrats to get away from, is apparently not going to cut much of a figure in the State campaign in Missouri. Advice from St. Louis are to the effect that the main issue is to be the honesty of men in office, and all of the candidates so far mentioned prominently for the governorship have been identified with the exposure, prosecution, and conviction of the hoodlums. The Democrats announce that they are going to make the dishonesty of the Republicans the keynote of their fight, and the Republicans are putting up men who put the grafters in jail. It seems that State's Attorney Folk has everything his own way for one of the nominations, and the Republicans apparently have settled finally upon State Senator John Bothwell. All of Missouri's soiled linen is to